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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA APRIL 1 – SEPTEMBER 30 1972

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SELECTED LABOUR STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA APRIL 1 - SEPTEMBER 30 1972

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ECONOMICS AND RESEARCH DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

HON. SCOTT MACNUTT
MINISTER

R. E. ANDERSON
DEPUTY MINISTER

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this publication is to present a comprehensive report on certain economic conditions in the Province of Nova Scotia and where necessary this data is compared with the national figures. The report will disclose information on such matters as wages and salaries, employment, price indexes and labour force statistics. It will also include information presented in tabular form from the various divisions of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour, including: Labour Standards, Industrial Relations, Apprenticeship and Industrial Safety.

Average weekly wages and salaries and employment data is available for the following industries for Nova Scotia and Canada: Mining, including Milling; Manufacturing; Construction; Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Service.

It should be remembered that the term "industrial composite" includes only the above-mentioned industries. Excluded from the total industrial structure are the following industries: Agriculture; Forestry; Fishing and Trapping; Public Administration and Defense and the Public Sector of the Service Industry.

Statistics referring to Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings cover large firms only; that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These statistics do not represent estimates of total numbers of paid workers in specified areas or industries but show only the distribution of men and women on the staffs of the cooperating employers.

In some industries, there are relatively few wage-earners. In others, the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly-paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons, data on wage-earners will include only the Mining, Manufacturing and Construction Industries.

This publication was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Rene Gagne with assistance from Mr. Gary Ross. Typing was done by Miss Lynn Stortts.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
INTRODUCTION		3
PART I - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES		9
SECTION I - APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING		11
TABLE 1	Active Registrations, Completions and Cancellations for Nova Scotia	12
TABLE 2	New Registrations, Cancellations and Completions by Area	13
SECTION II - INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS		14
TABLE 3	Workstoppages for Nova Scotia by Size, Duration and Major Issues Involved	16
TABLE 4	Conciliation Report for Nova Scotia	17
TABLE 5	Canciliation Cases Settled	19
TABLE 6	Labour Relations Board Activities	26
SECTION III - LABOUR STANDARDS		29
TABLE 7	Complaints Against Minimum Wage and Vacation Pay Acts	34
TABLE 8	Labour Standards - Industrial Standards	36
SECTION IV - INDUSTRIAL SAFETY		37
TABLE 9	Boiler Inspection and Pressure Vessel Act - Summary of Activities	39
TABLE 10	Engine Operators Act - Summary of Activities	40
TABLE 11	Elevator and Lifts Act - Summary of Activities	41
TABLE 12	Industrial Safety Act - Summary of Activities	42
TABLE 13	Construction Safety Act - Summary of Activities	43

			PAGE
PART II - LABOUR RELATED STATISTICS			45
SECTION I - POPULATION STATISTICS			47
TABLE	14	Estimates of Population for Canada and the Atlantic Provinces	48
SECTION II - SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA			49
TABLE	15	Average Weekly Wages and Salaries by Industry for Canada and Nova Scotia	53
CHART	1	Comparison of Average Weekly Wages and Salaries for Canada and Nova Scotia	54
CHART	2	Wage and Salary Trends by Specific Industry for Nova Scotia	55
CHART	3	Money Wages and "Real" Wages for Halifax	56
TABLE	16	Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage Earners by Industry for Canada	57
TABLE	17	Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage Earners by Industry for Nova Scotia	58
TABLE	18	Average Weekly Wages and Average Hourly Earnings by Industry for Urban Areas	59
TABLE	19	Employment Indexes by Industry for Canada and Nova Scotia	60
CHART	4	Employment Trends by Specific Industry for Canada and Nova Scotia	61
TABLE	20	Employment Indexes by Industry for Urban Areas	62
SECTION III - PRICE MOVEMENTS			63
TABLE	21	Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada	66
TABLE	22	Consumer Price Indexes - Regional Cities - All-Items Component	67
TABLE	23	Consumer Price Indexes - Regional Cities - Percentages Changes	68
TABLE	24	Consumer Price Indexes - Halifax	69
TABLE	25	Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials	70

PAGE

SECTION IV - SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS 71

CHART 5 Labour Force Survey Data for Nova Scotia 72
TABLE 26 Summary Labour Force Characteristics for Nova Scotia 73
TABLE 27 Unemployment as a Percentage of the Labour Force 74

GLOSSARY OF TERMS 75

APPENDIX A 82

PART I

NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACTIVITIES

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division is responsible for the development of skilled manpower through an organized system of training and the establishment of adequate trade standards within the framework of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act. Under the provisions of the cost-sharing arrangements between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Federal Government will pay 100 percent of the training costs for apprentices who are sixteen years of age or older and are registered and employed as apprentices in a specific trade.

The Federal Government will pay the total school allowances directly to the apprentice who has (a) been attached to the work force for one year or (b) has dependents or (c) has children not attending school who are ordinarily cared for by the person being trained. The Federal Government will also pay the administrative services for the apprenticeship program.

The present staff of the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Division consists of a Director, a Supervisor of Apprenticeship, a Development Officer, two Registrars, 12 Counsellors and a supporting clerical staff. Apprenticeship offices are located in Halifax, Sydney and Stellarton.

At the end of September, 1972, the total number of apprentices in training was 3,100, a decrease of 34 over the number in training on March 31, 1972. Nine of the 17 trades decreased their enrollment. Also, the in-plant trade group had 35 fewer apprentices in training (15 percent less) on September 30, 1972 than on March 31, 1972. The steamfitting - pipefitting trade experienced a 16.8 percent drop in active registrations from 137 on March 31, 1972 to 114 on September 30, 1972. Enrollment in bricklaying decreased 14.4 percent during the same period. In the plumbing trade, the number of apprentices declined by 16 and the millwright registrations were 10 percent less. However, significant increases took place in the lineman trade where enrollment jumped 24.1 percent and in motor vehicle repair (mechanical) where active registrations moved up 7.3 percent from 480 on March 31, 1972 to 515 on September 30, 1972.

TABLE 1

ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS, TRANSFERS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	CODING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR IN-PLANT	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INSTRUMENT REPAIR	IN-PLANT	LINEMAN	MACHINIST	IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT	IN-PLANT	M. V. R. (BODY)	M. V. R. (B & F)	M. V. R. (MECHANICAL)	PLUMBING	IN-PLANT	REFRIGERATION	IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL	IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING - PIPEFITTING	IN-PLANT	TOTALS
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	111	317	69	644	71	46	85	25	5	112	71	59	68	53	102	11	480	275	2	52	3	116	9	157	234	3,134
DURING PERIOD																										
New Registrations	10	86	11	76	10	4	25	9	-	27	21	-	11	4	22	5	129	31	-	4	-	21	2	15	4	533
Transfers into Area	-	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	35
Cancellations	19	37	3	27	1	10	7	4	-	-	14	-	13	-	16	2	51	14	-	5	-	9	1	25	9	267
Completions	7	40	14	51	5	13	9	-	-	-	8	5	5	9	4	-	43	35	-	-	-	11	-	11	30	300
Transfers from Area	-	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	35
TOTAL ACTIVE REGISTRATIONS END OF PERIOD	95	326	63	642	81	27	94	30	5	139	70	54	61	48	104	14	515	259	2	31	3	117	7	114	199	3,100

TABLE 2

NEW REGISTRATIONS, CANCELLATIONS AND COMPLETIONS, BY AREA

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	BRICKLAYING	CARPENTRY	COOKING	ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIAL IN-PLANT	HEAVY DUTY REPAIR	INSTRUMENT REPAIR IN-PLANT	LINEMEN	MACHINIST IN-PLANT	MILLWRIGHT IN-PLANT	M.V.F. (BODY)	M.V.F. (P & T)	M.V.F. (MECHANICAL)	PLUMBING IN-PLANT	REFRIGERATION IN-PLANT	SHEET METAL IN-PLANT	STEAMFITTING / PIPEFITTING IN-PLANT	TOTALS
NOVA SCOTIA																		
New Registrations	10	86	11	76	16	4	25	9	-	27	41	-	11	4	22	8	129	51	-	4	-	21	2	15	4	533
Transfers into Area	-	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	35
Cancellations	19	37	3	27	1	10	7	4	-	-	14	-	13	-	16	2	51	14	-	5	-	9	1	25	9	267
Completions	7	40	14	51	5	13	9	-	-	-	8	5	5	9	4	-	43	35	-	-	-	11	-	11	30	300
Transfers from Area	-	3	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	35
MAINLAND NOVA SCOTIA																										
New Registrations	9	75	11	63	9	-	21	1	-	23	14	-	3	1	16	3	78	26	-	4	-	6	-	7	2	372
Transfers into Area	-	3	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	23
Cancellations	13	28	3	15	1	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	11	-	36	12	-	5	-	8	1	9	7	164
Completions	6	34	14	37	2	-	8	-	-	-	7	5	2	-	2	-	35	30	-	-	-	11	-	11	30	234
Transfers from Area	-	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	23
CAPE BRETON																										
New Registrations	1	11	-	13	7	4	4	8	-	4	7	-	8	3	6	2	51	5	-	-	-	15	2	8	2	161
Transfers into Area	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Cancellations	6	9	-	12	-	10	2	4	-	-	3	-	12	-	5	2	15	2	-	-	-	1	-	18	2	103
Completions	1	6	-	14	3	13	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	9	2	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Transfers from Area	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12

SECTION II

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In an endeavour to encourage and promote harmonious labour-management relations, the Industrial Relations Division was set up to provide conciliation and mediation services to both labour and management impartially. This duty has been performed since the enactment of the Trade Union Act in 1947.

The Industrial Relations Division is charged with the administration of the Trade Union Act. Under this Act, the duties and functions of the Division are many and varied, and include the appointment of conciliation officers in labour-management disputes regarding negotiations for a renewal or revision of the agreement or the conclusion of a new collective agreement, the processing of conciliation board appointments and industrial inquiry commissions, the investigation of alleged unfair labour practices, refusal to bargain, the processing of applications for certification, revocation of certification and conducting certification votes.

The Trade Union Act established the right of employees to organize and sets out the procedure for orderly collective bargaining. The certifying of trade unions as bargaining agents, revocation of certification of trade unions as bargaining agents and related matters are under the jurisdiction of the Labour Relations Board, while the mediation and conciliation services provided for by the Trade Union Act are under the direction of the Director of Industrial Relations.

CONCILIATION REPORT - APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

A total of 87 cases were considered at the conciliation officer level. Of these, 28 were in process at the beginning of the period and 59 were new cases. Of the total, four had lapsed and 53 cases were settled at the officer level. During the period, four cases were withdrawn, one was dismissed and 22 cases were in process at the end of the period. One case was referred to the Board, with two cases being referred to an Industrial Inquiry Commission.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (Continued)

At the Conciliation Board level, there was one case in process, one new case introduced and one case settled during the period, leaving one case in process on September 30, 1972

One new case came before the Industrial Inquiry Commission during the period. It was referred to mediation and settled at that level.

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD - April 1, 1972 - September 30, 1972

During the period, the Board held 15 meetings and 20 hearings which considered a total of 51 applications. Thirty-one applications for certification were granted, three were withdrawn, six were dismissed and one revocation for certification was granted. Four applications for amendment of Board Orders were examined, while a request for Successor Rights was withdrawn. Also, a complaint pursuant to Section 14 was withdrawn. Two complaints of failure to negotiate were considered. There were also two claims of unfair labour practice; one was dismissed and a violation was found in the other.

There were no cease and desist orders issued during the six-month period.

TABLE 3

WORKSTOPPAGES FOR NOVA SCOTIA BY SIZE, DURATION AND MAJOR ISSUES INVOLVED

OCTOBER 1, 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	OCTOBER 1, 1971 DECEMBER 31, 1971		JANUARY 1, 1972 MARCH 31, 1972		APRIL 1, 1972 JUNE 31,1972		JULY 1, 1972 SEPTEMBER 30, 197	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSTOPPAGES	7	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0	4	100.0
Size (Number of Workers)	1,009	100.0	1,644	100.0	3,542	100.0	3,015	100.0
Duration (Man-Days)	11,994	100.0	5,309	100.0	16,039	100.0	19,480	100.0
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	8.3	-	3.8	-	10.5	-	12.1	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	6	85.7	4	66.8	4	57.1	2	50.0
Job Security	-	-	1	16.6	1	14.3	1	25.0
Plant Administration	1	14.3	-	-	1	14.3	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	16.6	-	-	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25.0
Death of Co-worker	-	-	-	-	1	14.3	-	-
TOTAL LEGAL STRIKES	6	85.7	3	50.0	4	57.1	2	50.0
Size (Number of Workers)	988	97.9	261	15.9	306	8.6	2,738	90.8
Duration (Man-Days)	11,994	99.6	3,004	56.6	6,716	41.9	19,200	98.6
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	8.1	-	2.2	-	4.4	-	11.9	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	5	83.3	3	75.0	4	100.0	2	100.0
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant Administration	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL WORKSTOPPAGES	1	14.3	3	50.0	3	42.9	2	50.0
Size (Number of Workers)	21	2.1	1,383	84.1	3,236	91.4	277	9.2
Duration (Man-Days)	50	0.4	2,305	43.4	9,323	58.1	280	1.4
Man-Days Lost Per 10,000 Worked	0.2	-	1.6	-	6.1	-	0.2	-
MAJOR ISSUES:								
General Wage Changes	1	16.7	1	25.0	-	-	-	-
Job Security	-	-	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Plant Administration	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Hours of Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union Organization and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Working Conditions	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Jurisdictional Disputes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Death of Co-worker	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-

TABLE 4

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	APRIL 1972		MAY 1972		JUNE 1972	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	28	1,826	29	1,223	43	2,938
New During Period	10	567	24	3,358	6	453
	38	2,393	53	4,581	49	3,391
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	-	-	1	35
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	2	450	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	7	720	10	1,643	12	967
Lapsed During Period	-	-	-	-	2	26
Withdrawn During Period	-	-	-	-	2	460
Dismissed During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	29	1,223	43	2,938	32	1,903
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	38	2,393	53	4,581	49	3,391
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	1	250	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	1	35
Settled During Period	1	250	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	1	35
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	2	450	-	-
New During Period	2	450	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	2	450	-	-
In process, End of Month	2	450	-	-	-	-
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	2	450	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	2	450	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4 (Continued)

CONCILIATION REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	JULY 1972		AUGUST 1972		SEPTEMBER 1972	
	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	CASES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICER LEVEL						
In process, Beginning of Month	32	1,903	25	4,125	23	6,332
New During Period	3	3,050	11	2,960	5	519
	35	4,953	36	7,085	28	6,851
Referred to Board During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Industrial Inquiry Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	10	828	9	458	5	330
Lapsed During Period	-	-	2	160	-	-
Withdrawn During Period	-	-	2	145	-	-
Dismissed During Period	-	-	-	-	1	49
In process, End of Month	25	4,125	23	6,332	22	6,472
Total Number of Cases at Officer Level	35	4,953	36	7,085	28	6,851
CONCILIATION BOARDS						
In process, Beginning of Month	1	35	1	35	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	-	-	1	35	-	-
In process, End of Month	1	35	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY COMMISSION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
New During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
REFERRED TO MEDIATION						
In process, Beginning of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Referred to Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settled by Mediation During Period	-	-	-	-	-	-
In process, End of Month	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
APRIL		
Halifax Transit Corporation	Amalgamated Transit Union, Division 508	191
The Municipal School Board of the District of Digby	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1185	28
J. O. Belliveau Painters Halifax, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, Local 1439	3
Town of Amherst	Amherst Police Association, Local 104 Police Association of Nova Scotia	14
Spencer Brothers and Turner Ltd. Truro, Nova Scotia	Canadian Union of Building Products Workers, Local 299, C. L. C.	10
Moirs Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	Bread, Cake, Biscuit, Cracker, Candy, Confectionery and Miscellaneous Workers Union, Local 446	450
Ven - Rez Products Limited Shelburne, Nova Scotia	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 83	24
City of Sydney	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Locals 758, 759, 781 and 933; Canadian Association of Fire-fighters, Local 49	250

TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
MAY		
F. W. Didgon and Sons Limited Mulgrave, Nova Scotia	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	8
O'Malley's Limited Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	Bread, Cake, Biscuit, Cracker, Candy, Confectionery and Miscellaneous Workers Union, Local 446	5
Joseph Zataman Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, Local 1439	2
M. W. Graves Limited Berwick, Nova Scotia	Bread, Cake, Biscuit, Cracker, Candy, Confectionery and Miscellaneous Workers, Union, Local 446	61
Canada Packers Limited Meat Division Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union, Local P - 1157	25
Sydney Auto Parts Limited; Sydney Motor Limited; MacIntyre Chevrolet-Oldsmobile Ltd; Cape Breton Chrysler (1967) Limited; Island Ford Sales Limited	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers Union, Local 506	70
Enamel and Heating Products Limited Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 2231	180
Halifax Shipyards	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of Canada, Locals 1 and 13	1200

TABLE 5 (Continued) CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
The Town of New Glasgow	Police Association of Nova Scotia, Local 103	22
Dalhousie University	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 968	70
JUNE		
Capital Theatre Antigonish, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 848	2
Dominion Chair Company Limited Bass River, Nova Scotia	Bass River Union of Woodworkers, Local 1514, C. L. C.	40
The Odeon Theatre; The Odeon Drive-in Theatre New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 848	12
Vogue and Paramount Theatres Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 848	30
Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering Limited	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Local 1716	80
Antigonish Motors Limited; Eastern Automobile Company Ltd; Keltic Motors Limited; M & M Motors Limited	Antigonish Garage Workers Union, Local 226, C. L. C.	65
Canso Seafoods Limited	Nova Scotia Fish Workers, Local 642, Canadian Food and Allied Workers	220

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED TABLE 5 (Continued)

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Scott Maritimes Pulp Limited	International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 440	200
Atlantic Galvanizers Limited Amherst, Nova Scotia	United Steelworkers of America, Local 7908	17
The Victoria General Hospital Halifax, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 606	250
Conrad Brothers Limited Dartmouth, Nova Scotia	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 606	20
Enamel and Heating Products Limited Aircraft Division Clerical and Technical	United Steelworkers of America, Local 6874	31
JULY		
The Town of Yarmouth	Yarmouth Police Association, Local 105 of the Police Association of Nova Scotia	10
The Town of New Glasgow	Civic Fire Department and School Board Janitors, Local 281, Canadian Union of Public Employees	40
The Management of St. Rita's Hospital AND The Management of St. Elizabeth's Hospital	The Nurses' Staff Association of St. Rita's Hospital AND The Nurses' Staff Association of St. Elizabeth's Hospital	143
The Management od Sydney City Hospital	The Nurses' Staff Association of Sydney City Hospital	85

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
The Management of St. Joseph's Hospital AND The Management of New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	The Nurses' Staff Associati n of St. Joseph's Hospital AND The Nurses' Staff Association of New Waterford Consolidated Hospital	95
The Town of Stellarton	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 281	8
Ben's Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 927	70
Piercey's Supplies Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehouseman and Helpers of America, Local 927	37
The Halifax Infirmary	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 606	200
The Izaak Walton Killiam Hospital for Children; The Salvation Army Grace Maternity Hospital	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 606	140
AUGUST		
Municipal Ready-Mix Limited; Union Construction Company; LeVattes Construction Company Ltd.	Labourers' International Union of North America, Local 1115	39
North Sydney Marine Railway Company	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 230B	49

TABLE 5 (Continued)

CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Municipal Ready-Mix Limited	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 927	24
Municipal Ready-Mix Limited	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	15
LaVattes Construction Company Limited	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	5
Consolidating Plant Maintenance Company	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	12
The Cape Breton County Hospital and Braemore Home	The Cape Breton County Hospital Employees, Local 753, Canadian Union of Public Employees	140
The Construction Association of Nova Scotia	International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local 116	175
Midway Drive-in Theatre Sydney, Nova Scotia	International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Local 548	8
Halifax - Dartmouth Regional Authority	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 991	35
SEPTEMBER		
The Municipality of the County of Halifax	Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1083	25
Sydney Co-Op Society Limited Sydney, Nova Scotia	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, Local 596	40

TABLE 5 (Continued) CONCILIATION CASES SETTLED

COMPANY	UNION	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED
Waverly Construction Company	International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 721	51
The Colchester Hospital	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 608	14
St. Francis Xavier University	Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, Local 605	200

TABLE 6

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

APRIL

Total Number of Meetings	3		
Total Number of Hearings	6		
Number of Cases Pending as of March 31, 1972		9	
New Cases During April, 1972		13	22
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			12
Application for Certification - granted		7	
Application for Certification - dismissed		1	
Application for Reconsideration - granted		1	
Application for Revocation of Certification - granted		1	
Complaint of Failure to Negotiate - ordered to negotiate		1	
Unfair Labour Practices - dismissed		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of April 30, 1972			10

MAY

Total Number of Meetings	2		
Total Number of Hearings	3		
Number of Cases Pending as of April 30, 1972		10	
New Cases During May, 1972		7	17
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			5
Application for Certification - granted		2	
Application for Certification - dismissed		1	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - amended		1	
Complaint of Failure to Negotiate - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of May 31, 1972			12

TABLE 6 (Continued)

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

JUNE

Total Number of Meetings	3		
Total Number of Hearings	4		
Number of Cases Pending as of May 31, 1972		12	
New Cases During June, 1972		5	17
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			10
Application for Certification - granted		5	
Application for Certification - dismissed		2	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - amended		1	
Complaint pursuant to Section 14 - withdrawn		1	
Application for Successor Rights - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of June 30, 1972			7

JULY

Total Number of Meetings	1		
Total Number of Hearings	0		
Number of Cases Pending as of June 30, 1972		7	
New Cases During July, 1972		9	16
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			3
Application for Certification - granted		2	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of July 31, 1972			13

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

AUGUST

Total Number of Meetings	2		
Total Number of Hearings	2		
Number of Cases Pending as of July 31, 1972		13	
New Cases During August, 1972		11	24
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			11
Application for Certification - granted		10	
Application for Certification - withdrawn		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of August 31, 1972			13

SEPTEMBER

Total Number of Meetings	4		
Total Number of Hearings	5		
Number of Cases Pending as of August 31, 1972		13	
New Cases During September, 1972		6	19
Total Number of Applications Disposed of			10
Application for Certification - granted		4	
Application for Certification - dismissed		2	
Application for Certification - withdrawn		2	
Unfair Labour Practices - violation found		1	
Application for Amendment of Board Order - dismissed		1	
Number of Cases Pending as of September 30, 1972			9

SECTION III

LABOUR STANDARDS

The Labour Standards Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of the following Acts: Minimum Wage Act, Industrial Standards Act, Vacation Pay Act, Employment of Children Act, Equal Pay Act, and the Limitation of Hours of Labour Act. [1]

By means of personal inspections and investigations of all complaints and suspected violations, or information received from any source, this Division insures that the provisions of the Acts are upheld. Where violations are found, the Division insures that necessary adjustments and payments are made.

From April 1, to September 30, 1972, personal inspections involving 509 firms employing 2,915 male and 2,601 female employees were made as part of the Division's efforts to enforce the Labour Standards Acts.

THE MINIMUM WAGE ORDER

The Minimum Wage Board as authorized by the Minimum Wage Act may make orders fixing the minimum wage rates subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. The General Minimum Wage Order, last revised on July 1, 1972, provides minimum wages for both male and female employees excepting farm labourers; domestic servants; trainees under Government sponsored and Government approved plans; persons for whom there are special orders; persons employed at playgrounds or summer camps operated on a non-profit basis; and insurance agents, real estate agents, salesmen other than those employed at the employer's actual place of business or where his hours are set and verifiable by the employer.

The Minimum Wage Order no longer prescribes varying rates acoording to sex or geographic zone within the Province. The Minimum Wage Rate effective July 1, 1972, is $1.55 with underage and unexperienced employees receiving $1.35. The corresponding rates increase to $1.65 and $1.40 respectively on July 1, 1973.

[1] The new Labour Standards Code incorporating these Acts in a revised form came into effect on February 1, 1973.

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

A total of 732 complaints, 360 from male employees and 372 from female workers at 424 establishments, were considered under the Minimum Wage Act during the six-month period. Approximately 71 percent, or 522 complaints, resulted in the discovery of violations with arrears of $33,022.89 being collected.

VACATION PAY ACT

This Act requires every employer to provide a vacation of two weeks with pay four percent of gross earnings) for every employee who has been in his employ for a year and has worked 90 percent or more of the working time during the year.

Where an employee has been employed for a year but has worked less than 90 percent of the regular working time, he is entitled to an amount equal to four percent of his earnings during the year. An employee who has worked for any period of time and who ceases to be employed is entitled to an amount equal to four percent of his earnings during his period of employment.

Employees working in the construction industry shall be paid vacation benefits of four percent of their gross earnings within three days after each pay day.

A total of 1,917 complaints involving 1,151 male and 766 female employees at 587 establishments were handled during the six-month period. Investigations revealed violations in 92 percent of the complaints. Of the 1,760 violations, 1,046 involved male employees with 714 female employees constituting the remainder. Arrears of $52,619.42 were paid to rectify these violations.

EQUAL PAY ACT

The Equal Pay Act provides that females employed for substantially the same work as male employees must be paid at the same rate. There is a provision in the Act empowering the Director to make an investigation on his own initiative if he has reasonable grounds for believing that a complaint exists.

No complaints were handled under the Equal Pay Act.

THE LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR ACT

This Act applies to industrial undertakings which include mines, quarries, manufacturing, repair shipbuilding, generation and transmission of electricity and construction work. Section 10 of this Act provides for a rest period of at least 24 consecutive hours in every period of seven days.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT

This Act prohibits the employment of children (under 14) for more than eight hours in any day or for more than three hours of any school day unless an employment certificate is issued under the Education Act, or on any day for a period which totals more than eight hours added to the time required for attendance at school in that day of between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT

The Industrial Standards Act provides for the establishment of uniform wages and hours of work in the Construction industry based on collective agreements which have been negotiated between the various unions and employers in that industry.

Four trades in the construction industry in the City of Sydney and eight in the Cities of Halifax and Dartmouth come under the provisions of the Industrial Standards Act.

The following rates for Halifax-Dartmouth were in effect on September 30, 1972:

	Rates Per Hour
Carpentry Trade	$ 4.65

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

	Rates Per Hour
Labourers in Building Construction	
Reinforcing steel	$ 4.15
Operating pneumatic drills and jack hammers	4.05
Engaged in mortar mixing	4.00
Others	3.90
Masonry, Bricklaying and Tile Setting Trades	2.49*
Painting Trades	
Brush	4.05
Spray	4.20
Plumbing and Steamfitting	5.26
Plastering Trades	3.68*
Sheet Metal Trade	5.26
Electrical Trade	5.41
Charge Hands	5.56

The following rates for Sydney were in effect on September 30, 1972:

	Rates Per Hour
Bricklaying and Plastering Trades	
Bricklaying	$ 3.00*
Plastering	2.83½*
Carpentry Trade	4.70*

LABOUR STANDARDS (Continued)

	Rates Per Hour
Electrical Trade	
Domestic and Commercial	$ 3.40*
Charge Hands	3.55*
Industrial Manufacturing Construction Projects	4.40*
Charge Hands	4.55*
Labourers	
Building Construction	2.80*
Mortar and Plaster Mixing	2.95*
Operating Air Tools	3.05*
Cement Finishers	3.30*

The rates in all cases are for a regular work week of 40 hours.

A total of 14 complaints were dealt with under the Industrial Standards Act. Following the investigations, 12 violations were found causing $809.89 to be paid in additional wages. In the remaining two complaints, no violations under the Act were found.

*These rates have not been revised recently. In some cases, they date back as far as 1964.

TABLE 7

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY ACTS

April 1, 1972 - September 30, 1972

	APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	92	65	104	68	69	51
Number	186	71	201	87	201	72
Male	142	57	100	39	139	41
Female	44	14	101	48	62	31
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	19	28	39	38	18	21
Male	15	18	19	20	12	15
Female	4	10	20	18	6	6
VIOLATIONS						
Number	167	43	162	49	183	51
Male	127	39	81	19	127	26
Female	40	4	81	30	56	25
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$4,831.96	$3,338.89	$5,329.45	$5,806.48	$10,234.91	$6,180.68

TABLE 7 (Continued)

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MINIMUM WAGE AND VACATION PAY ACTS

April 1, 1972 - September 30, 1972

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS	VACATION PAY COMPLAINTS	MINIMUM WAGE COMPLAINTS
ESTABLISHMENTS	100	58	74	63	148	119
Number	443	80	221	81	665	341
Male	289	38	90	45	391	140
Female	154	42	131	36	274	201
NO VIOLATIONS						
Number	38	21	21	40	22	62
Male	25	14	15	26	19	30
Female	13	7	6	14	3	32
VIOLATIONS						
Number	405	59	200	41	643	279
Male	264	24	75	19	372	110
Female	141	35	125	22	271	169
ARREARS COLLECTED						
Amount	$10,994.06	$2,589.05	$7,963.33	$1,778.69	$13,265.71	$13,329.10

TABLE 8

LABOUR STANDARDS - INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

	April	May	June	July	August	September
COMPLAINTS						
Number	3	-	3	1	2	5
Employees Involved	3	-	3	1	2	5
VIOLATIONS						
Number	3	-	3	1	1	4
Employees Involved	3	-	3	1	1	4
ARREARS COLLECTED	$92.70	-	$503.09	$89.00	$52.80	$72.30

SECTION IV

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DIVISION

The function of the Industrial Safety Division of the Department of Labour is to ensure that the safety and health of the public and the individual is protected by the effective administration of Acts and Regulations pertaining to steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigeration plants; industrial establishments; construction safety; elevators and lifts and engine operators.

The Industrial Safety Division applies pertinent recognized safety codes in the correction of unsafe conditions related to equipment and work practices. The codes are also applied to regulate the construction and installation of certain types of mechanical equipment. The experience gained by the application of code rules is periodically assessed to determine the need for improving the rules.

The need to keep abreast of technological changes is a constant challenge to all persons in the Industrial Safety Division. The traditional hazards in industry, in many instances, have now been replaced by those found in new materials, chemicals and sources of energy.

BOILER INSPECTION ACT

The Boiler Inspection Act is responsible for the administration of the Steam Boiler, Pressure Vessel and Refrigeration Plant Inspection Act.

Within the scope of the Act, steam boilers, pressure vessels and refrigerator plants are inspected periodically to check on factors which tend to forecast the useful life and safe operation of the equipment. New equipment which has been approved is subject to inspection after installation to ensure that the requirements of the Act and Regulations are met.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (Continued)

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

The Act provides for the certification by examination of persons responsible for the operation of various types of plants defined in the Act and Regulations. The basis for a grade of certification is the horse-power limitation placed upon steam boilers, steam engines, steam turbines, compressors, refrigerators which an operator must maintain.

ELEVATOR INSPECTION ACT

The construction, installation, repair, maintenance, servicing, testing operation of all elevators and lifts and related equipment are regulated by the provisions of the Elevator and Lifts Act.

All elevators and elevator contractors subject to the Act must be licensed through the Department of Labour. The license is renewable yearly.

Plans and specifications of new installations and major alterations must be submitted to the Department for approval and registration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

The scope of the Act, generally, embraces: health of employees, safety of employees, sanitation, safety relating to machinery, reporting of accidents and investigation of accidents.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

The Construction Safety Act is designed to protect the safety and health of persons engaged in the construction industry. The Act requires that the contractor assume the overall responsibility for project safety. The sub-contractor has a responsibility for the safety of all persons on the part or parts of a "project" under his direct control.

It is encouraging to note that the majority of the constructors are endeavouring to apply the Construction Safety Regulations in a conscientious manner.

BOILER INSPECTION AND PRESSURE VESSEL ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

General Inspections	219
External Inspections	190
Inspections of New Installations	127
Shop Inspections of Construction	28
Plant Inspections	258
Piping	47
Hydrostatic Tests	113
Refrigeration Plants	4
Removed from Service - Boilers	0
Removed from Service - Pressure Vessels	0
Surveys and Registration of Drawings	120
Accident Investigations	0
Reports Received from Insurance Companies	784
Welders Tested	442

TABLE 10

ENGINE OPERATORS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

Applications Received	240
Applications Approved	227
Applications Approved for Supplementary Examination	2
Appeared for Examination	291
Passed Examination	165
Original Certificates Issued	69
Raised Certificates Issued	79
Provisional Certificates Issued	18
Valid 1972 Certificates	2473
Certificates Cancelled	18

PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Applications Received	1
Applications Approved	1
Original Certificates Issued	0
Plants re-registered	1
Total Registered Plants	456

ELEVATOR AND LIFTS ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

Annual Inspections - Department	295
Annual Inspections - Insurer	147
Inspections - New Installations	28
Inspections - Major Alterations	13
Plans submitted - New Installations	25
Plans submitted - Major Alterations	6
Consultations (Architects, Engineers, Etc.)	20
Equipment removed from Service	9
Accidents Reported	4
Contractors Registered	0
Certificates of Competency Issued	1
Equipment licensed to date	1140

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

General Inspections	1030
Re-Inspections	20
Field Interviews	29
Accidents Reviewed with Employer	679
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1758

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY ACT:

Certificates for Employment of Youth and Young Girls	0
Dismissal of Employees	0
Sanitation	18
Ventilation	12
Lighting	9
Machine Guarding	177
Personal Protective Equipment	29
First Aid Facilities	0
Housekeeping	92
Fire Protection	49
Electrical	79
Miscellaneous	73
TOTAL ORDERS	538

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY ACT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

Project - General Contractor	1189
Project - Sub-Contractor	426
Visit - General Contractor	1295
Visit - Sub-Contractor	439
Visit - Other	215
Accident Investigation	73
Directions Issued	1316

PART II

LABOUR-RELATED STATISTICS

POPULATION STATISTICS

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES [1]

The population of Canada in October, 1972 was 21,912,000, 1.1 percent above the figure for October 1, 1971. The average annual increase in population from October, 1968 to October, 1971 was slightly higher at 1.4 percent.

In the Atlantic Region, population grew 1.3 percent from 2,067,000 in October, 1971 to 2,094,000 to October, 1972. This percentage growth is considerably above the average annual one of 0.8 percent, which the maritimes saw from October, 1968 to October, 1971.

From October, 1971 to October, 1972, Nova Scotia's population increased from 791,000 to 798,000. At 0.9 percent, the increase during the last year was identical to the average annual one experienced from October, 1968 to October, 1971.

[1] The final census count of 1971 was the starting point of these estimates. To these estimates, provincial counts were added as well as immigration by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted. Inter-provincial population movements were calculated using data on the movement of families receiving family allowances.

TABLE 14

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE ATLANTIC REGION

(000's)

AREA	OCTOBER 1968	OCTOBER 1969	JANUARY 1971	JULY 1971	OCTOBER 1971	JANUARY 1972	APRIL 1972	JULY 1972	OCTOBER 1972
CANADA	20,814	21,111	21,465	21,595	21,668	21,731	21,788	21,854	21,912
Atlantic Region	2,019	2,033	2,045	2,060	2,067	2,073	2,078	2,084	2,094
Nova Scotia	771	778	785	790	791	793	793	795	798
New Brunswick	628	628	630	635	638	640	642	643	646
Newfoundland	509	516	519	523	526	528	530	533	536
Prince Edward Island	111	111	111	111	112	112	113	113	114

SYNOPSIS OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND EMPLOYMENT FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA[1]

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972

For the Industrial Composite, both Canada and Nova Scotia showed minor increases of 1.9 percent and 1.3 percent respectively for the period from April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972. During The year (August, 1971 to August, 1972), Nova Scotia's composite rate advanced 10.7 percent (from $112.13 to $124,17), while the Canadian counterpart increased by only 8.4 percent. This resulted in a ratio of Nova Scotia average earnings to Canada's average earnings increasingly slightly from 80.6 percent in August, 1971 to 82.3 percent a year later.

The main component of the high increase in average earnings of the industrial composite in Nova Scotia was the Service industry group. This sector, which experienced phenomenal growth over the last few years, showed an upward movement in the average earnings of 3.5 percent from April to August, 1972 and 11.9 percent over the year. Nova Scotia's position as a proportion of Canada's average earnings also improved dramatically from 70.8 percent in August, 1971 to 78.0 percent in August, 1972.

Manufacturing in Nova Scotia experienced an 11.2 percent rise (from $114.24 to $128.02) in average earnings over the year, while the Canadian average increased 8.9 percent for this industrial sector. The increases over the five-month period from April to August were negligible. With this, average earnings in Nova Scotia as a percentage of the Canadian average rose from 79.4 percent to 81.7 percent over the year.

In the Construction sector, Canada's average earnings rose only 2.7 percent from April to August, but increased 12.8 percent (from $148.11 to $163.45) over the year. The Nova Scotia average grew by 10.4 percent during the same period, hence the provincial average relative to the Canadian one declined slightly.

[1] Note that the figures on average wages and salaries, as well as the ones to follow on hourly wages, hours worked and employment indexes, relate only to establishments employing 20 or more employees each.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972 (Continued)

Trade industries showed an average wage and salary increase of 9.0 percent from the August, 1971 rate of $94.38 to $102.88 a year later in Nova Scotia. A similar rise of 8.7 percent occurred in this sector throughout Canada. In Nova Scotia's Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities sector, there were only minor changes from April to August, 1972, while the August, 1972 average was 9.0 percent above the one for August, 1971. Because the comparable increases for the Canada figures was only 6.6 percent, the Province's average wage position relative to the national one in August, 1972 moved to 83.4 percent, up 1.8 percent from the previous year.

The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector showed average wages and salaries rising 3.5 percent from April to August, 1972 in Nova Scotia, while Canada's wage change in this industry group was minimal. The annual increases from August, 1971 to August, 1972 were 8.2 percent (from $115.68 to $125.21) for Nova Scotia and 7.6 percent for Canada. Hence, the provincial average relative to the national one, in this case, remained at approximately 89 percent.

The Mining sector experienced smaller increases in average earnings over the year than the other industrial groups - 6.4 percent for Nova Scotia and 8.0 percent nationally. Provincial average earnings as a ratio of the Canada average remained at about 75 percent.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972

During the five-month period, average weekly earnings in the Canadian Mining industry increased from $170.47 to $172.77 (only a 1.3 percent increase), with a 2.4 percent increase in hourly earnings and a slight decrease in average weekly hours worked. Over the year from August, 1971 to August, 1972, hourly earnings rose 8.3 percent.

Nova Scotia's average hourly earnings in the Manufacturing industries increased only 1.0 percent from April to August. The Canadian increase during the same period was 1.7 percent. However, the average hourly earnings in the Province jumped 12.9 percent over the period from August, 1971 to August, 1972, with a countering increase of 8.3 percent in the Canadian average. Nova Scotia's average hourly earnings as a proportion of the national average rose to 83.4 percent in August, 1972.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES, MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972

In the Construction industry, average hourly earnings dropped from $4.13 in April to $3.88 in August, 1972. However, a 9.3 percent increase in average hours worked brought average weekly earnings up 2.6 percent to $160.24. This figure stood 11.0 percent above the corresponding provincial average in August, 1971. Average hourly earnings for Nova Scotia as a proportion of the average for Canada equalled 75.3 percent in August, 1972.

On the Canadian scene, although average hourly and weekly earnings increased little from April to August, 1972, over the year rates were up approximately 11 percent. There were only small fluctuations in the average hours worked through the year.

MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972

Generally speaking, people are interested in real wages - in what the wage will buy - and not just in the money wage. Therefore, in Chart 3 for Halifax, wages are expressed in money units whose purchasing power over goods is held constant at the level of some particular year, in this case, wages expressed in terms of 1961 dollars.

An index of the "real" wage represents an index of actual money wages deflated (or divided) by an index of the price level. For example, if prices have increased 60 percent since 1961 and if money wage rates have increased 120 percent in that period, then "real" wages have increased by only 38 percent.

EMPLOYMENT - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972

The employment index in the Mining industry fluctuated little over the five-month period. It was 110.8 in August, 1972, indicating a 9.1 percent drop in employment throughout Canada since August, 1971. Nova Scotia's index in this industry, at 60.9, was far below the Canadian one and is 8.5 percent lower than the corresponding provincial figure of August, 1971.

Manufacturing employment for Canada rose 3.7 percent during the five months, while Nova Scotia's increased 7.9 percent, from 123.3 in April to 133.1 in August. The province's employment was up 9.5 percent over the year, but Canada only experienced a negligible change from 125.4 in August, 1971 to 126.7 in August, 1972.

Employment - April 1, 1972 to August 31, 1972 (Continued)

In Construction, for both Canada and Nova Scotia, employment indexes dipped sharply in April due to the seasonal nature of this group of industries. The Canadian index rose from 102.5 in April to 126.0 in August. The employment index for Nova Scotia soared up 46.8 percent from 80.2 in April to 117.7 in August, 1972. Both Canada and Nova Scotia experienced slight declines if we compare their most recent employment indexes with those for August, 1971.

The Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities sector saw little change in the Canadian employment index over the last five-month period or the period from August, 1971 to August, 1972. Employment in Nova Scotia, however, increased 12.8 percent from April to the August, 1972 index of 103.9.

There was little change in the Canadian employment index for the Trade sector over the year, although the index in this industry group remained high relative to those in other industrial sectors mentioned above. The Nova Scotia employment index hardly changed during the five-month period from April to August, although compared to a year earlier, it decreased 4.5 percent.

The employment index for Canada in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector showed only negligible movements throughout the year. The Nova Scotia employment index increased from 149.9 in April to 153.9 in August, 1972. The Province experienced a growth of 7.1 percent over the year in this industrial group.

Both Canada and Nova Scotia show high levels of employment in the Service industries relative to the 1961 employment base. The Canadian index rose 8.4 percent from April to the August, 1972 figure of 204.2. In Nova Scotia, the employment index moved up 11.4 percent from April to August. In June, 1972, the Service index for the Province reached the high point of 256.0. This is indicative of the upsurge of growth in the tertiary level of industry, mainly at the expense of a steady decline in the primary industries, i.e. Mining, Agriculture and Fishing.

The Industrial Composite employment index for Canada, as a whole, rose 4.7 percent from 127.3 in April to 133.3 in August. Nova Scotia's index, with the coming of fine weather, rose 11.0 percent during the same period, demonstrating that the Province's employment structure tends to be more susceptible to seasonal fluctuations than the national one. Both the industrial composite indexes for Canada and Nova Scotia changed little over the year.

TABLE 15

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA [1]

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

INDUSTRY	CANADA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES				NOVA SCOTIA AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES			
	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971
Mining, Including Milling	187.23	186.98	188.70	174.89	142.00	144.54	141.84	133.31
Manufacturing	155.77	155.96	156.91	144.08	128.89	127.43	128.02	114.24
Durable Goods	167.97	-	-	155.83	132.77	132.82	135.41	127.40
Non-Durable Goods	144.00	-	-	133.30	125.90	123.44	122.62	105.98
Food and Beverages	140.67	-	-	123.48	103.75	102.85	102.29	88.40
Fish Products	104.74	-	-	78.52	88.36	90.23	89.61	76.40
Iron and Steel Mills	184.08	-	-	179.46	146.75	145.42	148.24	145.89
Shipbuilding and Repairing	165.97	-	-	151.37	144.09	148.82	156.80	131.27
Construction	212.35	206.59	218.13	193.42	159.9[illegible]	165.03	163.45	148.11
Building	209.32	-	-	188.75	165.86	169.35	168.61	149.80
General Contractors	200.98	-	-	182.33	159.87	166.57	161.14	134.77
Engineers	218.45	-	-	202.19	146.23	158.20	155.43	145.16
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	165.07	167.59	168.05	157.63	140.58	140.14	140.29	128.68
Water Transport and Services	174.21	-	-	175.63	132.05	144.72	118.31	114.11
Communication	158.64	-	-	148.18	138.14	143.04	145.31	139.45
Electric Power, Gas and Water	192.09	-	-	182.30	166.51	170.75	168.67	154.39
Trade	115.95	119.33	119.52	109.97	98.78	101.09	102.88	94.38
Wholesale Trade	150.38	-	-	137.61	130.74	128.06	131.88	117.46
Retail Trade	99.38	-	-	95.92	87.54	91.16	92.27	89.94
Food Stores	96.96	-	-	98.73	66.35	70.13	74.40	68.74
Department Stores	82.25	-	-	85.79	82.13	81.26	78.93	84.62
Automotive Product Stores	141.89	-	-	125.23	134.56	141.21	141.05	114.06
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	139.17	141.80	140.74	130.78	121.45	122.39	125.21	115.68
Service	105.70	105.84	107.58	99.31	81.01	74.83	83.87	70.34
Personal Services	78.83	-	-	74.85	66.39	58.55	67.17	58.07
Industrial Composite	147.95	149.03	150.84	139.20	122.56	121.37	124.17	112.13

[1] These figures relate to larger firms only, i.e. ones with 20 or more employees.

COMPARISON OF AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
AUGUST 31, 1972

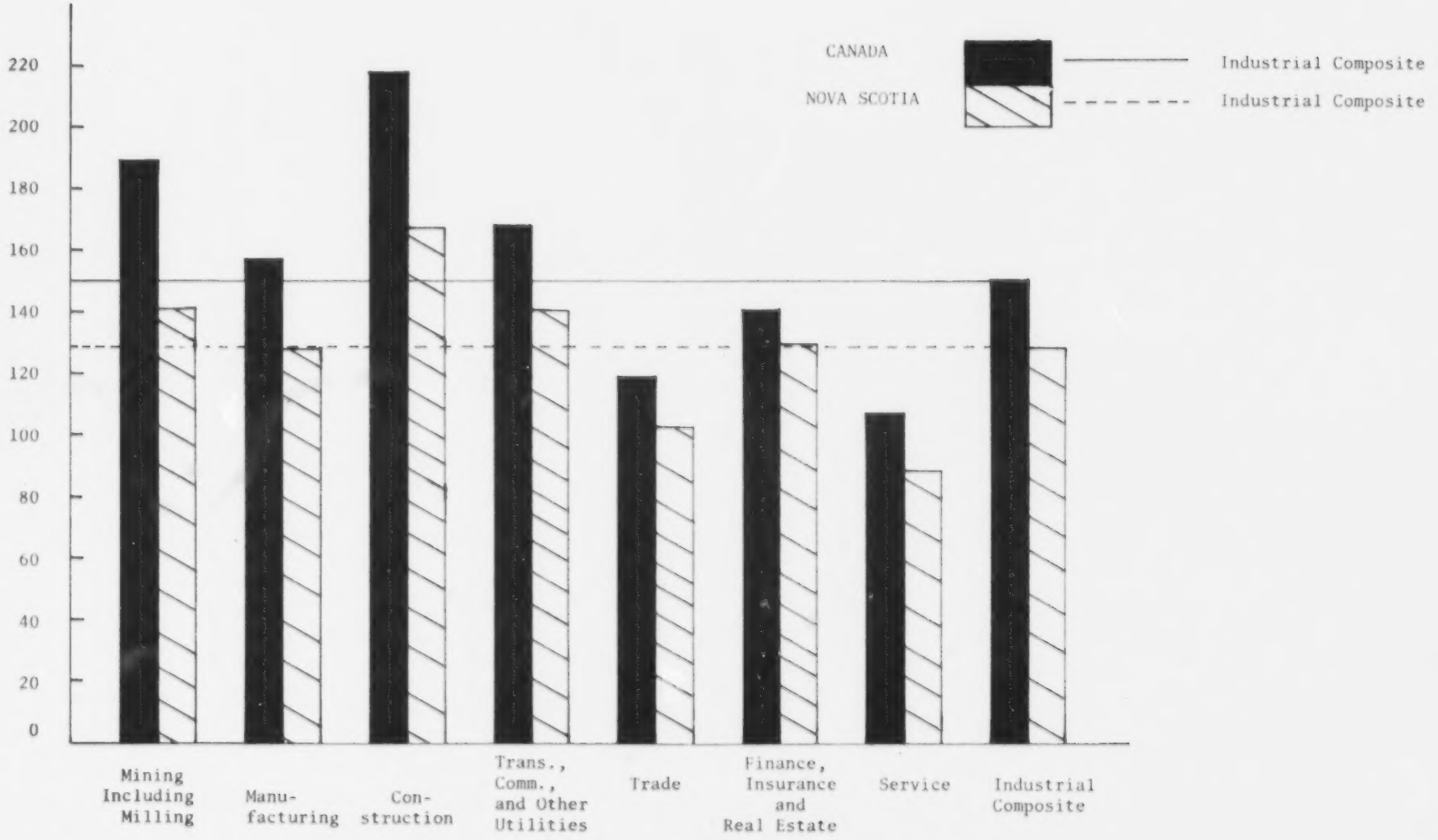
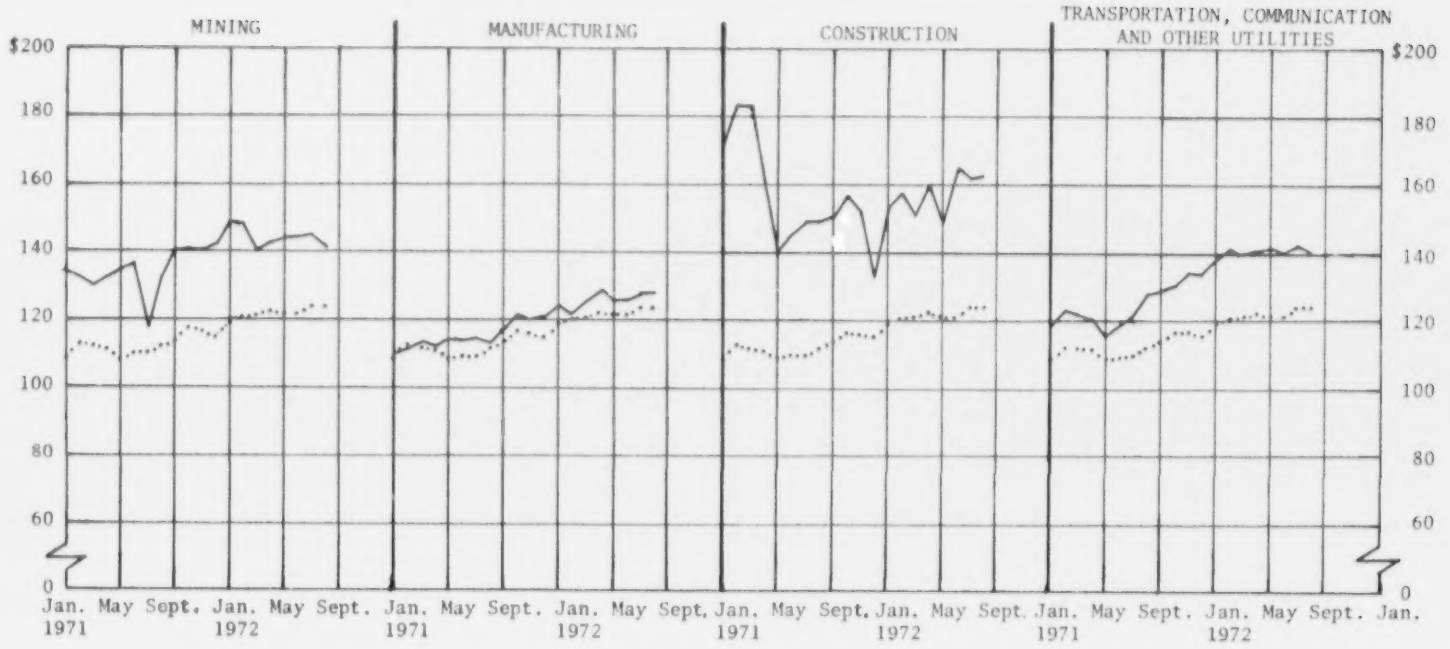
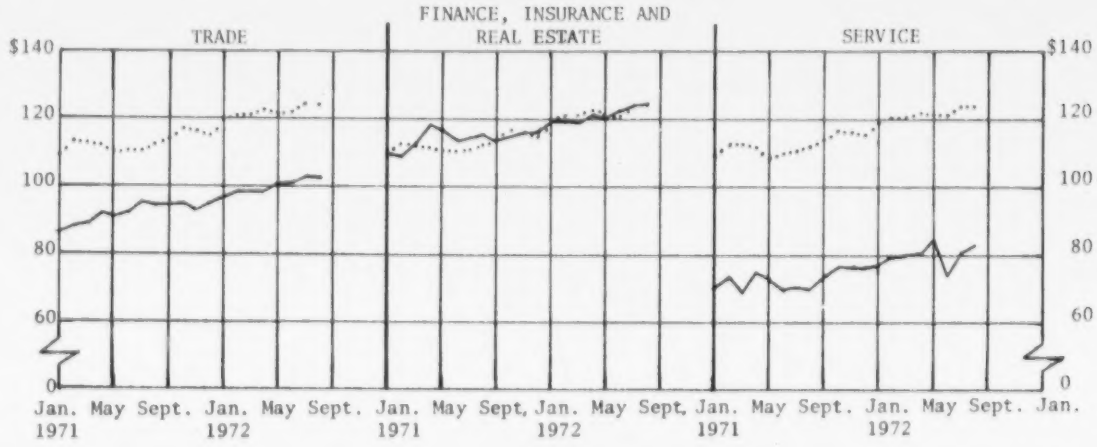


CHART 2
LARGER FIRM DATA

WAGE AND SALARY TRENDS, BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY, FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1971 - AUGUST 31, 1972





MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES FOR HALIFAX

JANUARY 1, 1971 TO AUGUST 31, 1972

(1961 = 100)

CHART 3
LARGER FIRM DATA

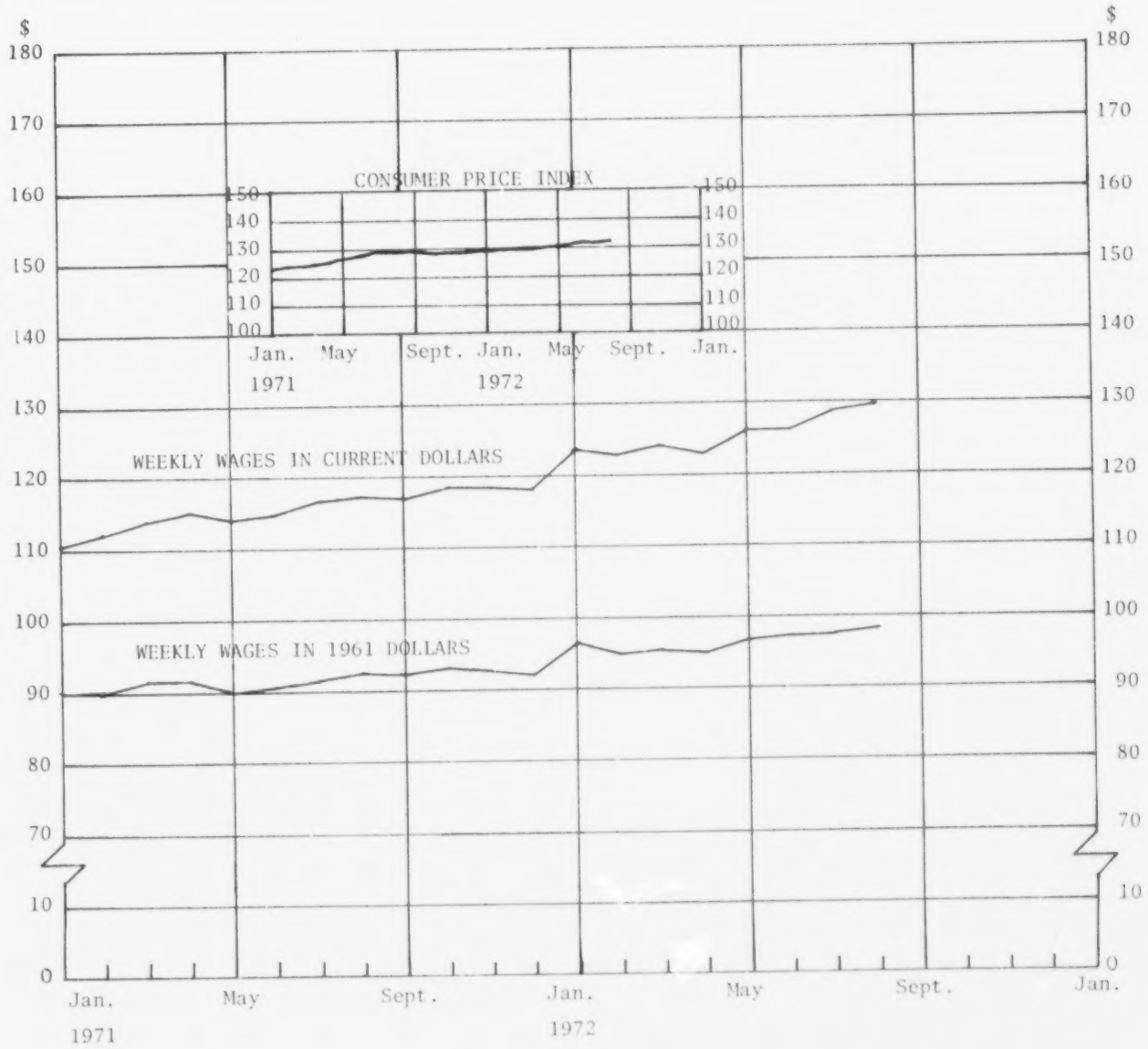


TABLE 16
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971
Mining, Including Milling	40.3	40.3	39.9	40.1	4.23	4.23	4.33	4.00	170.47	170.47	172.77	160.40
Manufacturing	40.4	40.2	41.9	39.9	3.50	3.51	3.56	3.28	141.40	141.10	149.16	130.87
Durable Goods	41.0	-	-	40.2	3.78	-	-	3.56	154.98	-	-	143.11
Non-Durable Goods	39.8	-	-	39.5	3.21	-	-	3.00	127.76	-	-	118.50
Food and Beverages	39.7	-	-	38.7	3.20	-	-	2.86	127.04	-	-	110.68
Fish Products	41.9	-	-	34.7	2.34	-	-	2.07	98.05	-	-	71.83
Primary Metals	40.4	-	-	40.0	4.16	-	-	4.04	168.06	-	-	161.60
Iron and Steel Mills	40.2	-	-	39.6	4.33	-	-	4.30	174.07	-	-	170.28
Transportation Equipment	42.1	-	-	39.8	4.26	-	-	3.95	179.35	-	-	157.21
Shipbuilding and Repairing	40.5	-	-	37.9	4.01	-	-	3.86	162.41	-	-	146.29
Construction	41.2	40.9	42.2	41.3	5.10	4.96	5.15	4.68	210.12	202.86	217.33	193.28
Building	39.8	-	-	38.4	5.22	-	-	4.86	207.76	-	-	186.62
General Contractors	40.2	-	-	38.8	4.85	-	-	4.61	194.97	-	-	178.87
Engineering	44.5	-	-	46.5	4.86	-	-	4.39	216.27	-	-	204.14

AVERAGE HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS, BY INDUSTRY FOR NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971
Manufacturing	40.3	39.8	39.3	39.1	2.94	2.94	2.97	2.63	118.48	117.01	116.72	102.83
Durable Goods	40.3	39.5	39.6	40.7	3.08	3.15	3.19	2.91	124.12	124.43	126.32	118.44
Non-Durable Goods	40.3	40.1	39.1	38.1	2.81	2.77	2.79	2.44	113.24	111.08	109.09	92.96
Food and Beverages	39.1	40.2	39.0	37.8	2.33	2.27	2.30	2.04	91.10	91.25	89.70	77.11
Fish Products	38.7	40.0	37.3	35.0	2.06	2.08	2.18	1.97	79.72	83.20	81.31	68.95
Primary Metals	39.7	39.3	39.4	39.7	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.49	139.35	137.94	138.69	138.55
Iron and Steel Mills	39.8	39.3	39.4	39.7	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.49	139.70	137.94	138.69	138.55
Transportation Equipment	40.4	40.1	40.2	39.7	3.49	3.59	3.71	3.24	141.00	143.96	149.14	128.63
Shipbuilding and Repair	41.7	40.9	41.0	39.8	3.39	3.57	3.75	3.24	141.36	146.01	153.75	128.95
Construction	37.8	42.0	41.3	40.1	4.13	3.88	3.88	3.63	156.11	162.96	160.24	145.56
Building	37.8	39.6	39.2	37.1	4.33	4.22	4.23	3.98	163.67	167.11	165.82	147.66
General Contractors	39.4	40.7	40.3	36.4	3.92	3.94	3.87	3.51	154.45	160.36	155.96	127.76
Engineering	37.8	45.7	44.4	45.3	3.62	3.41	3.42	3.16	136.84	155.84	151.84	143.15

TABLE 18
LARGER FIRM DATA

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	April 1972	June 1972	August 1972	August 1971	April 1972	June 1972	August 1972	August 1971
HALIFAX								
Manufacturing	146.76	150.63	152.68	135.70	3.41	3.48	3.51	3.16
Non-durable Goods	139.60	141.39	138.44	127.11	3.24	3.23	3.16	2.96
Construction	173.27	177.67	180.94	158.13	4.52	4.42	4.44	3.94
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	140.09	148.13	144.96	135.23	-	-	-	-
Trade	102.28	104.81	105.40	99.53	-	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	128.19	128.22	129.88	122.91	-	-	-	-
Service	83.73	78.42	89.09	75.66	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	123.45	126.23	129.95	117.33	-	-	-	-
SYDNEY								
Manufacturing	126.04	121.65	124.77	128.26	2.95	2.99	3.07	3.05
Durable Goods	127.96	123.60	125.92	135.84	3.00	3.09	3.13	3.17
Trade	85.28	91.72	91.08	81.19	-	-	-	-
Industrial Composite	123.43	123.40	122.75	119.99	-	-	-	-
NEW GLASGOW								
Industrial Composite	136.41	136.44	139.51	123.50	-	-	-	-
AMHERST								
Industrial Composite	113.06	117.00	120.73	106.48	-	-	-	-
TRURO								
Industrial Composite	100.28	98.96	99.93	92.84	-	-	-	-
YARMOUTH								
Industrial Composite	92.11	82.13	86.39	84.43	-	-	-	-

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

(1961=100)

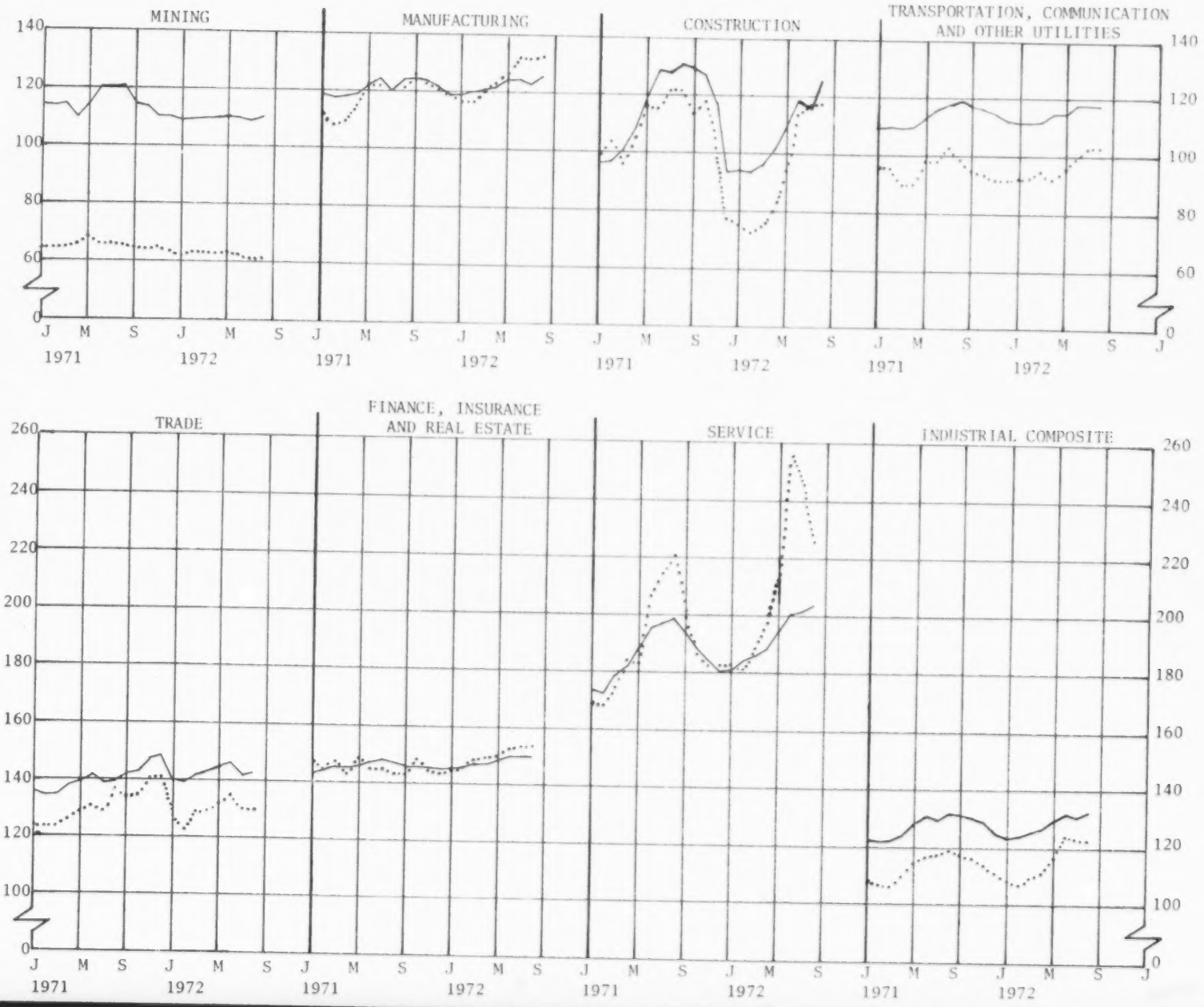
TABLE 19
LARGER FIRM DATA

INDUSTRY	CANADA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES				NOVA SCOTIA EMPLOYMENT INDEXES			
	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971	APRIL 1972	JUNE 1972	AUGUST 1972	AUGUST 1971
Mining, Including Milling	110.2	111.3	110.8	120.9	63.1	62.8	60.9	66.1
Manufacturing	122.2	125.1	126.7	125.4	123.3	132.5	133.1	121.6
Durable Goods	133.8	-	-	133.7	111.5	117.4	118.0	98.3
Non-Durable Goods	112.8	-	-	118.7	134.2	146.4	147.1	142.8
Food and Beverages	103.3	-	-	122.3	105.3	120.5	120.0	131.5
Fish Products	111.6	-	-	188.7	106.9	135.0	135.8	140.5
Primary Metal Industries	126.9	-	-	132.1	96.7	100.2	100.4	87.7
Iron and Steel Mills	137.3	-	-	140.7	97.7	101.2	101.5	88.6
Transportation Equipment	151.8	-	-	145.4	112.5	114.3	114.3	79.0
Shipbuilding and Repairing	111.1	-	-	97.4	119.3	133.2	140.1	116.4
Construction	102.5	119.4	126.0	130.9	80.2	114.6	117.7	122.0
Building	111.2	-	-	135.1	78.2	98.2	100.1	106.8
General Contractors	88.3	-	-	116.5	49.6	64.3	67.5	69.4
Engineering	87.5	-	-	123.7	85.1	156.0	161.9	162.4
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	115.0	118.7	118.4	118.8	92.1	99.8	103.9	97.4
Transportation	107.5	-	-	112.7	78.8	88.2	92.3	86.2
Water Transport and Services	99.8	-	-	111.1	41.7	51.0	47.2	35.3
Railway Transport	82.6	-	-	88.4	88.0	86.1	91.5	92.5
Communication	133.2	-	-	131.8	129.3	131.2	135.4	124.9
Electric Power, Gas and Water	123.5	-	-	128.0	107.7	114.3	119.3	118.4
Trade	143.9	146.4	143.4	139.8	129.9	135.5	130.7	136.6
Wholesale Trade	133.4	-	-	134.1	117.6	127.9	122.7	137.4
Retail Trade	149.5	-	-	142.9	134.9	138.6	133.9	136.3
Food Stores	155.0	-	-	136.8	147.2	147.1	137.6	123.9
Department Stores	142.0	-	-	139.2	111.8	110.6	105.0	139.3
Automotive Stores	160.6	-	-	158.3	130.1	135.4	127.6	130.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	147.2	150.0	149.9	147.2	149.9	152.9	153.9	143.6
Service	188.4	201.5	204.2	199.1	197.7	256.0	226.1	220.6
Personal Services	171.8	-	-	178.5	182.8	271.2	221.3	223.9
Industrial Composite	127.3	132.0	133.3	132.5	111.7	125.0	123.3	119.1

CHART 4
LARGER FIRM DATA

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS BY SPECIFIC INDUSTRY,
FOR CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA
(1961 = 100)
JANUARY 1, 1971 TO AUGUST 31, 1972

——— Canada
..... Nova Scotia



EMPLOYMENT INDEXES, BY INDUSTRY, FOR URBAN AREAS

(1961 = 100)

APRIL 1, 1972 - AUGUST 31, 1972

URBAN AREA AND INDUSTRY	April 1972	June 1972	August 1972	August 1971
HALIFAX				
Manufacturing	105.1	110.7	110.1	109.7
Non-durable Goods	111.8	117.0	112.6	121.4
Construction	88.6	111.2	123.1	115.4
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	92.0	105.4	105.6	96.7
Trade	127.5	130.7	123.8	132.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	177.1	180.8	182.4	162.5
Service	193.0	229.8	198.7	199.3
Industrial Composite	120.1	131.4	127.6	125.5
SYDNEY				
Manufacturing	120.8	128.9	127.9	110.8
Durable Goods	123.7	130.7	130.4	103.8
Trade	117.5	124.2	122.9	121.4
Industrial Composite	90.5	95.7	94.8	90.5
NEW GLASGOW				
Industrial Composite	156.1	159.0	151.8	114.3
AMHERST				
Industrial Composite	97.6	103.8	108.1	100.3
TRURO				
Industrial Composite	150.3	164.2	166.1	158.5
YARMOUTH				
Industrial Composite	90.3	110.8	119.3	94.2

SECTION III

PRICE MOVEMENTS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - Historical Background and Explanation

The consumer price index was constructed to replace the cost-of-living index and was first published on October 23, 1952, on a time base 1949=100 with weights based on family expenditure patterns 1947-48. In January, 1961, the official measurement of price changes became the family expenditure patterns of 1957-58. This revision brought the items included in the index and their weights, into line with more current family spending characteristics.

The January, 1969, and subsequent Canada and regional city Consumer Price Indexes, will be calculated and published in a time reference base of 1961=100, instead of the present 1949 base. This arithmetic conversion will not alter the movements of consumer prices as reflected in the existing indexes. The revision in reference year is in keeping with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics policy of periodically up-dating indexes to more current periods and the selection of 1961 as the base will bring Consumer Price Indexes into conformity with other important indexes already published in this time base.

The index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket signifies a constant quantity and quality of goods and services that have a continually measurable market price over time.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by this "target group". It is unlikely to represent closely the purchasing experiences of the group because there are so many unaccountable variables, such as income, family size, and place of residence.

The index, per se, contains seven major components consisting of the following: food, housing, clothing, transportation, health and personal care, recreation and reading, tobacco and alcohol. These components not only cover the prices of individuals' basic necessities but also includes a measurement of the price of everyday goods that individuals consume at their leisure.

PRICE INDEX - Comparison Between Canada and Halifax

The consumer price index is published for Canada and ten regional cities, with only the Province of Prince Edward Island excluded from representation by a regional city in this portion of the survey.

Nationally, the consumer price index (1961=100) jumped up 1.1 percent between July and September while Halifax also experienced a significant increase of 1.0 percent.

This rapid increase in the Canadian index was greater than was experienced during the same period in 1970 and 1971. The sharp 2.9 percent rise in the food index from 142.5 in July to 146.7 in September was mainly responsible. The price increases in the other index components varied from 0.1 percent in the case of tobacco and alcohol to 0.6 percent for health and personal care items.

In Halifax, soaring food prices (up 2.8 percent from July to September) were again responsible for a high escalation in the all-items index.

PRICE INDEX FOR REGIONAL CITIES

The regional indexes are patterned after the consumer price index and are similar in terms of family coverage, item content and weighting system. In using the city indexes, it should be remembered that they are not indicators of comparative levels of prices as between the cities. That is, they do not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

All the regional cities showed increases in their price indexes during the six-month period. They ranged from a 1.0 percent rise in Vancouver's case to a jump of 3.6 percent in St. John's, Newfoundland. Halifax's price increase seemed moderate at 2.2 percent.

St. John's - During the six months from April 1 to September 30, 1972, St. John's experienced the highest price increase of all the regional cities. Its 3.6 percent jump is attributable to excessive increases in the items of food, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol at 7.2, 6.7 and 8.2 percent respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - (REGIONAL CITIES)

Halifax - Here, as in the other regional cities, the increase in food prices was instrumental in raising the all-items index. A 6.3 percent price jump in this commodity pushed our overall index up a moderate 2.2 percent. The other components showed increases from 0.2 percent in the case of health and personal care items to 1.8 percent for tobacco and alcohol.

Saint John - This city experienced an increase in its overall price index of 2.5 percent during the period. Food prices jumped 6.4 percent with recreation and reading growing 2.9 percent more expensive and tobacco and alcohol prices rising only 0.1 percent.

Montreal - The all-items index here increased by only 1.9 percent. A 4.5 percent increase in the price of food was mainly responsible for the upward shift in the overall index, while other price changes ranged from -0.1 percent for tobacco and alcohol to 1.8 percent for clothing.

Toronto - Prices rose 2.4 percent from April to September with the 5.6 percent surge in food prices typically providing the major upward force. Clothing prices stayed constant, while the price paid for recreation and reading rose 2.8 percent.

Vancouver - This city showed a minor price increase of only 1.0 percent for all-items. Contrary to the trend in the other regional cities, food prices here rose only 0.9 percent. The highest increase (2.3 percent) was observed in transportation items while tobacco and alcohol prices rose only 0.1 percent.

INTER-CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

In reading Table 25, we are able to determine the comparative prices of certain goods in selected citites, using Winnipeg's retail prices in May, 1971 as a base. While Halifax enjoys a lower price level that St. John's, Newfoundland or Saint John, New Brunswick for most commodities, the reverse is true when comparing with the other four regional cities to the west.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER 1972 (1)

(1961=100)

	ALL-ITEMS			GROUP INDEXES						
	April 1972	July 1972	September 1972	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
St. John's (2)	127.5	130.6	132.1	133.5	124.1	137.6	126.4	150.3	116.9	158.5
Halifax	129.9	131.5	132.8	142.7	124.4	131.1	125.8	150.7	141.7	132.0
Saint John	129.5	131.0	132.7	143.9	121.5	136.6	131.8	141.3	144.3	127.2
Montreal	130.4	131.7	132.9	140.8	121.2	131.2	133.1	144.1	149.6	132.1
Ottawa	135.1	136.1	137.9	144.1	129.2	136.5	135.4	152.4	146.4	142.3
Toronto	133.4	135.7	136.6	143.1	126.7	133.9	142.4	150.2	137.5	140.5
Winnipeg	131.9	133.1	135.2	143.2	121.0	139.9	137.1	159.1	139.8	135.6
Saskatoon - Regina	127.3	128.0	129.7	143.7	117.3	133.3	124.7	138.9	139.0	123.0
Edmonton - Calgary	132.0	133.1	134.6	146.1	125.4	133.6	131.4	153.5	141.3	125.4
Vancouver	131.6	131.8	133.1	144.7	122.9	135.8	134.1	143.8	127.7	122.6

(1) All-Items indexes for September group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base 1961 = 100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

(1961=100)

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
St. John's (1)	127.5	128.0	129.2	130.6	132.3	132.1
Halifax	129.9	130.2	130.3	131.5	132.5	132.8
Saint John	129.5	129.8	130.3	131.0	132.4	132.7
Montreal	130.4	130.7	130.5	131.7	132.6	132.9
Ottawa	135.1	134.7	134.9	136.1	137.4	137.9
Toronto	133.4	133.4	133.9	135.7	135.9	136.6
Winnipeg	131.9	132.4	132.5	133.1	134.0	135.2
Saskatoon - Regina	127.3	127.1	127.6	128.0	129.2	129.7
Edmonton - Calgary	132.0	132.6	133.0	133.1	133.6	134.6
Vancouver	131.6	131.8	131.7	131.8	133.1	132.9

(1) Index on the base 1961=100.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - REGIONAL CITIES

ALL-ITEMS COMPONENT

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

(1961=100)

	PERCENTAGE CHANGE SEPTEMBER FROM				
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
St. John's (1)	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.1	0.2
Halifax	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.2
Saint John	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.2
Montreal	1.9	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.2
Ottawa	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.4
Toronto	2.4	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.5
Winnipeg	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.9
Saskatoon - Regina	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.4
Edmonton - Calgary	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7
Vancouver	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2

(1) Index on the base 1961=100.

TABLE 24

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES - HALIFAX

APRIL 1, 1972 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972

(1961=100)

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING	TRANS-PORTATION	HEALTH & PERSONAL CARE	RECREATION & READING	TOBACCO & ALCOHOL
AVERAGE 1970		124.4	130.4	118.1	123.9	118.2	141.6	129.2	127.7
1971	Jan.	123.6	125.1	119.5	119.7	119.7	143.5	131.2	129.3
	Feb.	123.8	125.3	119.3	120.2	120.5	143.5	133.5	129.1
	Mar.	124.4	125.8	119.7	123.1	121.2	143.4	133.5	129.1
	Apr.	125.8	126.8	120.9	126.8	122.0	144.4	137.5	129.1
	May	126.6	128.5	121.2	127.7	122.0	146.4	138.3	129.7
	Jun.	126.8	128.5	121.4	127.7	122.1	146.4	138.7	129.7
	Jul.	127.6	130.7	122.1	128.1	122.2	146.3	138.7	129.7
	Aug.	127.3	132.0	122.1	122.8	121.8	147.2	138.8	129.3
	Sept.	127.6	130.9	122.4	126.7	121.8	147.6	138.8	129.3
	Oct.	126.9	127.5	122.5	127.8	121.9	147.7	138.8	129.3
	Nov.	127.4	128.5	122.8	128.5	122.1	147.7	139.4	129.4
	Dec.	128.2	130.8	122.9	128.8	123.5	147.6	138.9	129.4
AVERAGE 1971		126.3	128.4	121.4	125.7	121.7	146.0	137.2	129.4
1972	Jan.	128.2	131.9	122.9	125.6	123.9	147.6	138.9	129.4
	Feb.	128.8	132.6	123.0	127.0	124.4	149.6	140.2	129.7
	Mar.	129.4	132.9	123.5	129.2	125.1	149.0	141.1	129.7
	Apr.	129.9	134.3	123.5	130.3	125.1	150.4	141.1	129.7
	May	130.2	134.8	123.9	130.4	125.1	151.1	141.1	129.8
	Jun.	130.3	134.3	123.9	130.3	125.3	150.6	140.6	132.1
	Jul.	131.5	138.8	123.9	130.7	125.2	150.6	140.6	132.1
	Aug.	132.5	143.4	124.1	126.5	125.8	151.2	141.8	132.0
	Sept.	132.8	142.7	124.4	131.1	125.8	150.7	141.7	132.0

TABLE 25

INTER - CITY INDEXES OF RETAIL PRICE DIFFERENTIALS

AS OF MAY, 1971

WINNIPEG PRICE LEVEL = 100

	HALIFAX	ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND	SAINT JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK	MONTREAL	TORONTO	WINNIPEG	VANCOUVER
Food at Home	103	109	105	99	99	100	107
Household Operations	114	114	113	114	105	100	112
Clothing	99	105	104	99	96	100	102
Transportation	104	109	107	111	103	100	102
Health and Personal Care	112	101	104	98	112	100	118
Recreation and Reading	104	97	103	102	101	100	104
Tobacco and Alcohol	111	126	115	99	97	100	101

SECTION IV

SYNOPSIS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE, NOVA SCOTIA - April, 1972 - September, 1972

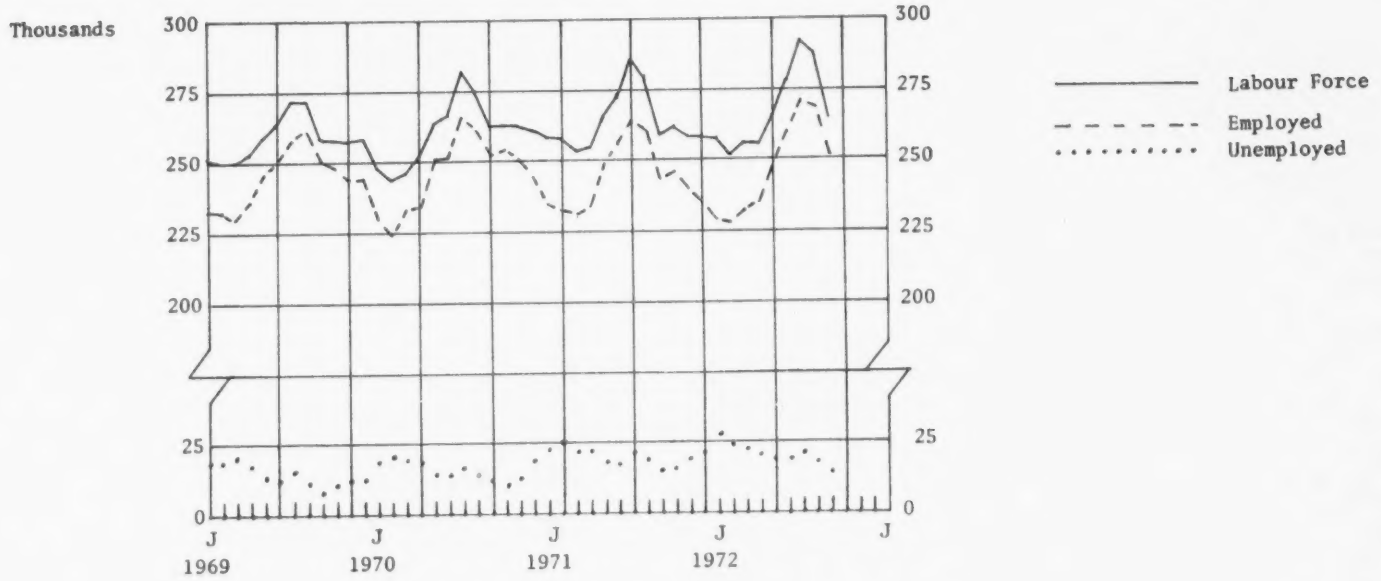
During the spring, seasonal unemployment among other factors caused unemployment to reach the high level of 8.2 percent in April. Summer brought a large influx of students and other prospective workers into the labour market. With the participation rate increasing from 47.2 in April to 53.8 in July, the labour force soared to 293,000. Although employment during July jumped to 271,000 (36,000 above the April level), the unemployment rate dropped only slightly to 7.5 percent.

In September, the labour force settled back to 265,000 as the participation rate decreased to 48.5 percent. The unemployment rate dropped to 5.3 percent, the lowest in almost two years.

CHART 5

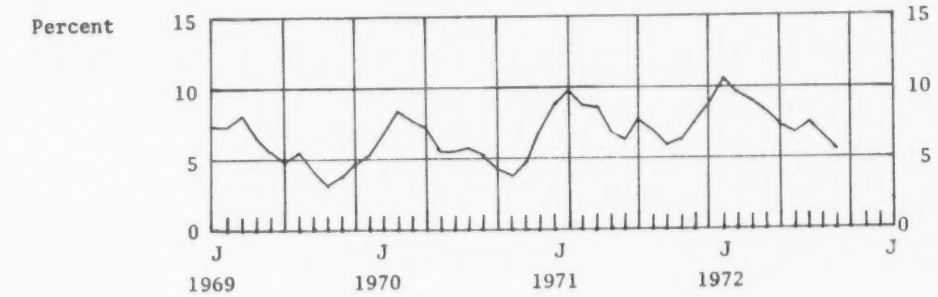
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA FOR NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 1969 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1972



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(The Unemployed as a percentage of the Labour Force)



SOURCE: CURRENT LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA

TABLE 26

SUMMARY LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS FOR NOVA SCOTIA [1]

January, 1971 - September, 1972

		Labour Force (000's)	Employed (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)
AVERAGE 1970		261	246	15	5.9
1971	Jan. 16	258	235	23	8.9
	Feb. 20	257	233	25	9.7
	Mar. 20	254	232	22	8.7
	Apr. 17	255	234	22	8.6
	May 22	266	249	18	6.8
	Jun. 19	273	256	17	6.2
	Jul. 24	285	264	21	7.4
	Aug. 21	279	260	19	6.8
	Sept. 18	259	244	15	5.8
	Oct. 16	262	246	16	6.1
	Nov. 13	258	240	19	7.4
	Dec. 11	258	236	22	8.5
AVERAGE 1971		264	244	20	7.6
1972	Jan. 15	257	229	27	10.5
	Feb. 19	252	228	24	9.5
	Mar. 18	256	233	23	9.0
	Apr. 22	256	235	21	8.2
	May 20	266	247	19	7.1
	Jun. 17	278	260	19	6.8
	Jul. 22	293	271	22	7.5
	Aug. 19	287	269	18	6.3
	Sept. 16	265	251	14	5.3

[1] Information derived from the Labour Force Survey covers the non-institutional civilian population 14 years of age and over.

TABLE 27

UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE

Region	September 16, 1972 Labour Force (000's)	Unemployed (000's)	Unemployment Rate (%)	July 22, 1972 Unemployment Rate (%)	April 22, 1972 Unemployment Rate (%)	September 18, 1971 Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	8,840	459	5.2	5.8	6.8	5.0
Atlantic Region	701	49	7.0	7.5	10.9	6.4
NOVA SCOTIA	265	14	5.3	7.5	8.2	5.8
New Brunswick	228	16	7.0	6.1	10.6	5.9
Newfoundland	167	16	9.6	9.5	15.1	9.2
Prince Edward Island	41	*	*	*	*	*
Quebec	2,413	159	6.6	7.8	9.2	6.8
Ontario	3,355	140	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.1
Prairies	1,442	50	3.5	3.8	5.0	3.3
British Columbia	929	61	6.6	6.9	7.5	5.5

* Due to the small sample size in Prince Edward Island, the high percentage of sampling variability rendered these unemployment figures unpublishable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NOTES (WAGES AND SALARIES)

Salaried Employees - Comprised of executive, administrative, supervisory and professional personnel and travelling salesmen, directly responsible to the administration as well as general office and clerical workers in the office and plant, for whom statistics are segregated.

Wage-earners - Are defined as production and ancillary workers, including working foremen, route-drivers, shipping, delivery and maintenance staffs and related employees. Wage-earners include those of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-tine wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece-workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Man-hours - The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reporting pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Reference Period - The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Durable-goods manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabrication industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

Geographical classification - Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals but are included in the Canada totals.

Averages - The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS

Index numbers - Index numbers are calculated by dividing the current months employment by one-twelfth of the total base period employment.

Base year employment consists of the employment of establishments that had 20 or more persons in any month of 1961.

PRICE INDEX NOTES

Consumer Price Index (notes) - The Consumer Price Index measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. The basket is a constant or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services but only items for which there is a continually measurable market price over-time, corresponding to a specific quantity of the items, are included in the basket.

The index relates to a broad but specific group of urban families and reflects the price changes experienced by the "target group". The index is unlikely to represent closely the experience of any one family within the group nor should it be expected to reflect price changes for other population groups for which income, family size and place of residence are characteristically different. The target group, to which the current index relates, is composed of families (a) living in cities with over 30,000 population (b) ranging in size from two adults to two adults with four children and (c) with annual incomes during 1957 ranging from $2,500 to $7,000.

Consumer Price Index for Regional Cities - The regional index is based on 1961=100 and is patterned after the Consumer Price Index for Canada. They are similar in terms of family coverage, item content, and weighting system. The index is designed to measure influence of changes in retail prices taking place in the locality specified, namely Halifax, upon the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services representing the level of consumption of a representative group of families in the specified area.

In using this index, it should be remembered that it is not used as an indicator of comparative levels of prices between the cities. That is, it does not in any way indicate whether prices are higher or lower in one city than in another.

Inter-City Indexes of Retail Price Differentials - These statistics relate to differentials in commodity prices between various Canadian cities. The basket of goods covers almost three-quarters of the budget on which the Consumer Price Index is based. Price relationships between the different cities were derived and then converted to a common base of Winnipeg's prices equalling 100. This facilitates comparison amongst the range of urban areas.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

The statistics contained in the Labour Force Survey, in this report, are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households conducted by Statistics Canada. Interviews are carried out in nearly 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample area are as follows: Atlantic Region, 1.6 percent; Quebec, 0.5 percent; Ontario, 0.5 percent; Prairie Region, 0.8 percent; British Columbia, 0.7 percent. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to a specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the Labour Force has been designated to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada with the exception of residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. These excluded categories amount to about three percent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed below under "Reliability of Estimates".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey, extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimates it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error; of the two estimates of the same size, the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-Sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

(a) did any work for pay or profit;
(b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
(c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

(a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the reference week and were looking for work except they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
(b) were temporarily laid off for a full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to do work; and voluntarily idle or retired.

* Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work, they are classified as unemployed.

Money Wages - As a means of calculating real wages, we have used the standard definition as found in many economic textbooks, that is, money wages are defined as being the total wage bill paid to an employee.

Number of Man-Days Lost per 10,000 Worked - The calculation of time lost in cases of industrial disputes has been revised. Previously, the computation involved the estimated working time expressed as a percentage and while this was accurate, it left the reader unable to determine actual working time lost. Now, the calculation expresses the actual number of man-days lost in numerical terms. This is determined by dividing the total actual man-days lost by the product of the number of non-agricultural employees and the total number of working days in the quarter all divided by ten thousand (10,000).

Source: [1] The Labour Force, Catalogue No. 71-001, published by Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

APPENDIX - A

1. "Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-001.

2. "Employment Earnings and Hours", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 72-002.

3. "Prices and Price Indexes", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 62-002.

4. "The Labour Force", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - NOVA SCOTIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Directory of Labour Unions in Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)
2. Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)
3. Labour Organization in Nova Scotia - 1971 (1972)
4. Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in the Sixties by Industry for Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)
5. 1971 Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour in Nova Scotia (1972)
6. Nova Scotia Department of Labour Annual Report - 1972 (1972)
7. Apprenticeship Training in Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)
8. Collective Agreement Survey in Nova Scotia Hospitals - 1971 (1971)
9. Collective Agreement Survey in the Manufacturing Industry - 1971 (1971)
10. Collective Agreement Survey in the Building Trades of the Construction Industry - 1971 (1971)
11. Collective Agreement Survey in Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities; Trade; Public Administration - 1972 (1972)
12. Working Conditions in Nova Scotia - 1971 (1972)
13. Selected Labour Statistics for Nova Scotia - 1972 (1972)